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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHARLES F. GETTEMY, Director

June 1, 1910

LABOR BULLETIN No. 72.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
**STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE
ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES**

MARCH 31, 1910



MAY, 1910

BOSTON
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY
STATE PRINTERS
1910

MASSACHUSETTS

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Rooms 250-258, State House, Boston

The Bureau is organized into four permanent divisions: (1) the *Labor Division*, engaged in the collection and tabulation of Statistics of Strikes and Lockouts, Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor, Labor Organizations, Employment, and other data relative to the condition of labor in the Commonwealth; (2) the *Manufactures Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Manufactures; (3) the *Municipal Division*, which collects and tabulates Statistics of Municipal Finances; (4) the *Free Employment Offices Division*, embracing the administration of the State Free Employment Offices, of which there are three, located respectively at 8 Kneeland Street, Boston; 24 Bridge Street, Springfield; and in the Bradford-Durfee Textile School Building, Fall River. During the period of taking and compiling the Census a fifth, the *Census Division*, is organized.

The functions of the Bureau and the duties of the Director are summarized in Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter 371 of the Acts of 1909, entitled "An Act to Provide for a Bureau of Statistics," as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be a Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, assort, arrange, and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the people, the productive industries of the Commonwealth, and the financial affairs of the cities and towns; to establish and maintain free employment offices as provided for by chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and six and amendments thereof; and to take the decennial census of the Commonwealth required by the Constitution and present the results thereof in such manner as the General Court may determine.

SECTION 3. The director of the Bureau of Statistics shall annually on or before the third Wednesday in January submit to the General Court a statement summarizing the work of the bureau during the preceding year, and shall make therein such recommendations as he may deem proper. He shall also prepare annually, for distribution as public documents, a report on the statistics of labor, which shall embody statistical and other information relating especially to labor affairs in the Commonwealth; a report on the statistics of manufactures, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; a report on the financial statistics of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, to be gathered as hereinafter more particularly provided for; and a report covering the work of the free employment offices. . . . The director may also publish, at such intervals as he deems expedient, bulletins or special reports relative to industrial or economic matters and municipal affairs. . . .

For a list of the publications of the Bureau see pages 3 and 4 of this cover.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

LABOR BULLETIN, No. 72.

MAY, 1910.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES, MARCH 31, 1910.

The Bureau presents herewith the statistics of employment of organized¹ labor in Massachusetts at the end of the first quarter, 1910, the information being given as of the date, March 31. Comparative returns in summary form for the preceding quarter (December 31, 1909), and for the end of the corresponding quarter in 1909 (March 31) are likewise presented. An increase of seven reports over the number received at the end of the preceding quarter will be noted, together with an increase in the aggregate membership of 9,393. The returns represent about 66 per cent of the total number, and somewhat over

67 per cent of the aggregate membership, of all local labor organizations in the Commonwealth.

The following comparative statement shows the number and membership of the organizations reporting at the end of each quarter since the gathering of these returns was inaugurated, also the number of members idle, and the corresponding percentages. For the purpose of emphasizing the comparison for March 31 in 1908, 1909, and 1910, the data for these respective dates are printed in full-face type in the following table:

TABLE I. — *Number and Membership of Labor Organizations Reporting and Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle at End of Quarters Specified.*

QUARTER ENDING —	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
March 31, 1908, ...	256	66,968	11,987	17.90
June 30, 1908, ...	493	72,815	10,490	14.41
September 30, 1908, ...	651	83,969	8,918	10.62
December 31, 1908, ...	770	102,941	14,345	13.94
March 31, 1909, ...	777	105,059	11,997	11.42
June 30, 1909, ...	780	105,944	6,736	6.36
September 30, 1909, ...	797	113,464	5,451	4.80
December 31, 1909, ...	830	107,689	10,084	9.36
March 31, 1910, ...	837	117,082	8,262	7.06

¹ There is no source from which information as to the state of employment of *unorganized* workingmen can be obtained short of a census, which obviously can not be taken quarterly.

On March 31, 1910, out of an aggregate membership of 117,082, representing 837 unions, 8,262 members, or 7.06 per cent, were reported idle. Owing largely to very favorable weather conditions during March, this percentage was lower than the percentage (9.36) on December 31, 1909. It was also over four points (4.36 per cent) lower than the percentage (11.42) on March 31, 1909, and over 10 points (10.84 per cent) lower than the percentage (17.90) on March 31, 1908.

The comparisons of the percentage of idleness at the end of each quarter in 1909 with the percentage for the corresponding quarter in 1908 shows in each case a distinct improvement in the state of employment in 1909 over 1908, an improvement which is represented by the respective percentage differences of 4.58 for December 31, 5.82 for September 30, 8.05 for June 30, and 6.48 for March 31.

The principal cause of idleness on March 31, 1910, as shown in Table II below, was, as usual, *lack of work or material*. The percentage idle for this cause on March 31, 1910, was 5.28 per cent, as compared with 4.87 per cent on December 31, 1909, 9.50 per cent on March 31, 1909, and 16.18 per cent in 1908. The degree of idleness for this cause is customarily considered the proper index for determining the degree of industrial prosperity or depression. The conclusion may thus be fairly drawn that the more favorable state of employment at the end of the first quarter of 1910, as compared with the first quarter of 1909 and 1908, has been due primarily to an increased demand for labor.

The next important cause of idleness was *disability* (sickness, accident, or old age). The percentage idle on this

account was 1.41 per cent on March 31, 1910, as compared with .119 on December 31, 1909, and 1.29 on March 31, 1909. Here we note a larger percentage of idleness on March 31, both in 1910 and 1909, than on December 31, 1909. The fluctuation in the percentages for this group of causes was comparatively slight.

The percentage idle on account of *unfavorable weather* on March 31, 1910, was 0.10 per cent, as compared with 2.35 for December 31, 1909, and 0.13 for March 31, 1909. The influence of the weather is particularly to be observed in the returns from organizations in the building trades to which reference will be made later.

The percentage idle on account of *strikes or lockouts* was somewhat smaller on March 31, 1910, than on December 31, 1909, or on March 31, 1910. As the returns of unemployment are for a definite date, the comparison does not indicate to any great degree the prevalence of strikes or lockouts during the year under consideration. It should be further borne in mind that the number idle for this cause includes not only those who were idle as a result of strikes actually in operation, but also those who were out of work as a result of prior strikes and had not at this time secured employment.

The percentage idle on account of *other causes* was 0.19 per cent on March 31, 1910, as compared with 0.82 per cent on December 31, 1909, and 0.34 per cent on March 31, 1909. Of the 221 idle for other causes at the end of the last quarter, 70 were idle on account of stock taking, 30 for personal reasons (not including disability), 10 on account of vacations, and the remaining 111 for miscellaneous reasons.

TABLE II. — *Number of Members and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Causes* ·
Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.

CAUSES OF IDLENESS.	MARCH 31, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910	
	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Mem-ber-ship Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Mem-ber-ship Idle	Number Idle	Percent-ages of Mem-ber-ship Idle
Lack of work or material, ...	9,980	9.50	5,248	4.87	6,186	5.28
Unfavorable weather, ...	138	0.13	2,534	2.35	113	0.10
Strikes or lockouts, ...	172	0.16	137	0.13	96	0.08
Disability (sickness, accident, or old age), . .	1,354	1.29	1,287	1.19	1,646	1.41
Other causes, ¹	353	0.34	878	0.82	221	0.19
Totals, ...	11,997	11.42	10,084	9.36	8,262	7.06

¹ Including temporary shut downs for repairs, vacations, stock taking, etc.

The following table shows for the end of the first quarter, 1910, the number of unions making complete returns of employment and membership, the aggregate membership reported, and the number and percentage of members idle

in each of the 16 cities from which reports were received for over ten unions having an aggregate membership of over 1,000, and in 112 other cities and towns.

TABLE III. — *Membership and Number of Members and Percentage Idle: By Localities.*
March 31, 1910.

LOCALITIES.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE AT END OF QUARTER	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Boston, ...	160	38,562	3,115	8.08
Brockton, ...	37	11,970	539	4.50
Cambridge, ...	10	1,049	105	10.01
Fall River, ...	23	2,587	141	5.45
Fitchburg, ...	20	1,207	48	3.98
Haverhill, ...	18	2,841	197	6.93
Holyoke, ...	21	1,750	63	3.60
Lawrence, ...	37	4,735	433	9.14
Lowell, ...	22	2,334	171	7.33
Lynn, ...	39	9,312	624	6.70
New Bedford, ...	23	6,637	745	11.22
Quincy, ...	12	1,753	62	3.54
Salem, ...	21	1,979	148	7.48
Springfield, ...	35	4,142	148	3.57
Taunton, ...	20	1,402	68	4.85
Worcester, ...	41	3,555	184	5.18
Other cities and towns (112), ...	298	21,267	1,471	6.92
Totals (128 cities and towns), ...	837	117,082	8,262	7.06

Of the 837 unions reporting at the end of March, 1910, 539, having a total membership of 95,815 (or 81.84 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in the 16 cities specified, and the 298 unions, having a membership of 21,267 (or 18.16 per cent of the total membership reported), were located in 112 other cities and towns

of the State. The percentage of idleness in New Bedford (11.22), Cambridge (10.01), Lawrence (9.14), Boston (8.08), and Salem (7.48), exceeded the corresponding percentage (7.06) for the State as a whole. In Lawrence and New Bedford temporary curtailment in the textile industry was probably responsible for the rather high percentage

of unemployment. In the 11 other cities specified the percentages of idleness were less than that for the State as a whole, Quincy showing the smallest percentage idle, namely, 3.54 per cent, followed in this respect by Springfield (3.57), Holyoke (3.60), Fitchburg (3.98), Brockton (4.50), Taunton (4.85), Worcester (5.18), Fall River (5.45), Lynn (6.70), Haverhill (6.93), and Lowell (7.33). The percentage in Boston, which city included 32.94 per cent of the total membership of all organizations reporting, was slightly larger (8.08) than that for the State as a whole (7.06).

The returns received appear to be

sufficiently large to justify a comparison by quarters of the percentages idle in each of the 16 cities enumerated in the above table. This comparison in Table IV shows that in all of the cities specified, with the exception of Cambridge, Haverhill, and Salem, there was a decrease in the percentage idle on March 31, 1910, as compared with that on December 31, 1909, and as compared with the percentage on March 31, 1909, there was also a decrease in each of the cities except Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lynn (the percentages for Cambridge and Fitchburg not being available for the earlier quarter).

TABLE IV.—*Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Localities. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

LOCALITIES.	MARCH 31, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910	
	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Mem-bership Idle	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Mem-bership Idle	Member-ship of Unions Reporting	Percent-ages of Mem-bership Idle
Boston,	38,716	11.78	37,853	9.18	38,562	8.08
Brockton,	10,463	8.62	7,067	8.24	11,970	4.50
Cambridge,	1—	1—	1,024	7.62	1,049	10.01
Fall River,	3,767	7.14	2,630	11.56	2,587	5.45
Fitchburg,	1—	1—	1,520	6.05	1,207	3.98
Haverhill,	2,128	4.09	3,221	1.96	2,841	6.93
Holyoke,	1,150	12.17	1,461	6.37	1,750	3.60
Lawrence,	2,648	7.78	4,139	16.74	4,735	9.14
Lowell,	1,938	14.24	1,713	8.76	2,334	7.33
Lynn,	8,369	5.38	7,621	6.97	9,312	6.70
New Bedford,	3,820	12.25	5,814	13.40	6,637	11.22
Quincy,	1,620	5.43	1,941	9.12	1,753	3.54
Salem,	1,682	17.78	2,058	7.29	1,979	7.48
Springfield,	3,218	7.36	3,671	6.24	4,142	3.57
Taunton,	1,978	23.15	1,215	33.74	1,402	4.85
Worcester,	2,659	6.28	3,041	7.56	3,555	5.18
Other cities,	20,903	16.21	21,700	9.44	21,267	6.92
Totals,	105,059	11.42	107,689	9.36	117,082	7.06

¹ Returns not sufficiently large to justify use for comparative purposes.

In Table V is shown comparatively by industries the state of employment on March 31, 1910, December 31, 1909, and March 31, 1909. In each of the leading trades represented, with one or two exceptions, the percentage idle on March 31, 1910, was less than that observed on March 31, 1909, or December 31, 1909.

In the *building trades*, which com-

prised 16.07 per cent of the total membership reported on March 31, 1910, the percentage of idleness was 9.36 as compared with 17.78 on December 31, 1909, and 18.49 per cent on March 31, 1909. These comparisons illustrate the influence of weather conditions over employment in this branch of industry.

In *boot and shoe manufacturing* (comprising 23.17 per cent of the total

membership reported) the percentage of idleness was 7.40 on March 31, 1910, as compared with 3.33 per cent on December 31, 1909, and 12.78 per cent on March 31, 1909.

In *transportation* (comprising 16.84 per cent of the total membership reported) the percentages of idleness for the three quarters were respectively 5.22, 2.24, and 4.37, indicating a somewhat less favorable state of employment at the end of March, 1910, than at the end of the previous quarter, and the end of March, 1909. Employment in railroad transportation was slightly less favorable than on December 31, 1909, but somewhat better than on March 31, 1909, the respective percentages being 2.05, 1.86, and 2.29. In the teaming industry the state of employment was much more unfavorable at the end of March than at the end of December, 1909.

In the *textile* industry the percentage of idleness (8.74) on March 31, 1910, was less than on December 31, 1909 (12.57), and slightly greater than on March 31, 1909, when 6.72 per cent were reported idle.

In *iron and steel manufacturing* more favorable conditions were reported on March 31, 1910, than at the end of the previous quarter, or at the end of

March, 1909, the respective percentages being 4.22, 10.92, and 9.81.

The percentage of idleness for *garment workers* was 10.51 on March 31, 1910, as compared with 13.84 on December 31, 1909, and with 4.61 on March 31, 1909.

For *tobacco workers* (principally cigarmakers) the percentage of idleness on March 31, 1910, was 5.31 as compared with 6.76 per cent on December 31, 1909, and with 13.64 per cent on March 31, 1909.

In *printing and publishing* the percentage of idleness on March 31, 1910, was the same as on December 31, 1909, the percentages for the respective quarters being 3.92, and a very favorable comparison may be made with the percentage (4.95) on March 31, 1909.

Table VI presents in fuller detail returns received at the end of March, 1910, showing the number of unions making complete returns, the membership reported, and the number and percentage idle in the several industries and occupations. Proper caution should be used in drawing conclusions with reference to those particular industries and occupations for which only a comparatively small number of union members have reported.

TABLE V.—*Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Industries. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified.*

INDUSTRIES.	MARCH 31, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910	
	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle
Building and Stone Working.	22,224	20.66	23,000	19.88	24,274	8.86
Building trades, ...	15,713	18.49	19,509	17.78	18,819	9.36
Stone working trades, ...	2,935	5.25	2,468	30.23	2,178	8.22
Unskilled building and street labor, ...	3,576	42.84	1,023	35.00	3,277	6.38
Clothing.	26,396	12.02	23,889	4.60	29,664	7.65
Boots and shoes, ...	23,789	12.78	20,793	3.33	27,122	7.40
Garments, ...	2,061	4.61	2,839	13.84	2,455	10.51
Hats, caps, and furs, ...	358	9.50	133	10.53	—	—
Laundry, ...	188	2.13	124	—	87	3.45

TABLE V.—*Membership and Percentage of Membership Idle: By Industries. Comparative Statement for Dates Specified — Concluded.*

INDUSTRIES.	MARCH 31, 1909		DECEMBER 31, 1909		MARCH 31, 1910	
	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle	Member- ship of Unions Report- ing	Percent- ages of Mem- bership Idle
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	4,773	11.77	5,552	8.56	4,356	9.60
Food products, ...	340	6.18	733	8.46	755	6.49
Liquors, ...	1,721	9.94	2,025	11.06	2,152	13.57
Tobacco, ...	2,712	13.64	2,794	6.76	1,449	5.31
Leather and Rubber Goods.	190	31.58	194	2.58	848	13.09
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	5,652	10.17	6,809	11.07	6,082	4.00
Iron and steel manufacture, ...	4,893	9.81	5,962	10.92	4,975	4.22
Miscellaneous metal trades, ...	544	8.64	663	11.61	977	2.35
Shipbuilding, ...	215	22.33	184	14.13	130	7.69
Printing and Allied Trades.	3,660	6.42	3,762	3.64	3,736	3.61
Printing and publishing, ...	2,809	4.95	3,164	3.92	2,803	3.92
Bookbinding and blankbook making, ...	200	40.00	146	1.37	233	5.15
Stereotyping, electrotyping, photo-engrav- ing, etc., ...	651	2.46	452	2.43	700	1.86
Public Employment.	3,892	20.09	3,751	11.68	4,039	13.32
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	2,328	7.60	4,118	11.36	3,117	5.33
Hotels and restaurants, ...	1,146	12.22	3,100	14.35	1,980	6.46
Retail trade, ...	1,182	3.13	1,018	2.26	1,137	3.34
Textiles.	7,112	6.72	7,494	12.57	10,105	8.74
Cotton goods, ...	6,259	7.24	6,216	8.37	7,540	8.04
Woolen goods, ...	625	1.60	880	46.70	2,376	11.49
Other textiles, ...	228	6.58	398	2.76	189	2.12
Transportation.	21,763	4.37	19,633	2.24	19,714	5.22
Railroads, ...	13,798	2.29	12,930	1.86	13,111	2.05
Teaming, ...	3,410	14.87	2,140	1.68	2,936	21.22
Navigation, ...	1,739	1.32	446	16.82	450	8.89
Freight handling, ...	1,980	4.90	3,284	2.50	2,344	3.46
Telegraphs and telephones, ...	836	0.96	833	0.84	873	1.83
Woodworking and Furniture.	1,678	10.25	1,769	24.76	2,319	2.33
Miscellaneous.	5,391	4.43	7,718	4.08	8,828	3.02
Barbering, ...	1,989	2.77	1,996	2.96	1,943	1.65
Glass and glassware, ...	115	2.61	111	99.10	111	1.80
Paper and paper goods, ...	60	—	242	—	211	1.42
Stationary enginemn, ...	1,742	3.04	3,471	1.41	3,399	3.24
Theatres and music, ...	1,485	8.62	1,898	5.11	3,027	3.96
Others, ...	—	—	—	—	137	—
Totals, ...	105,059	11.42	107,689	9.36	117,082	7.06

TABLE VI.—*Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, March 31, 1910 : By Industries and Occupations.*

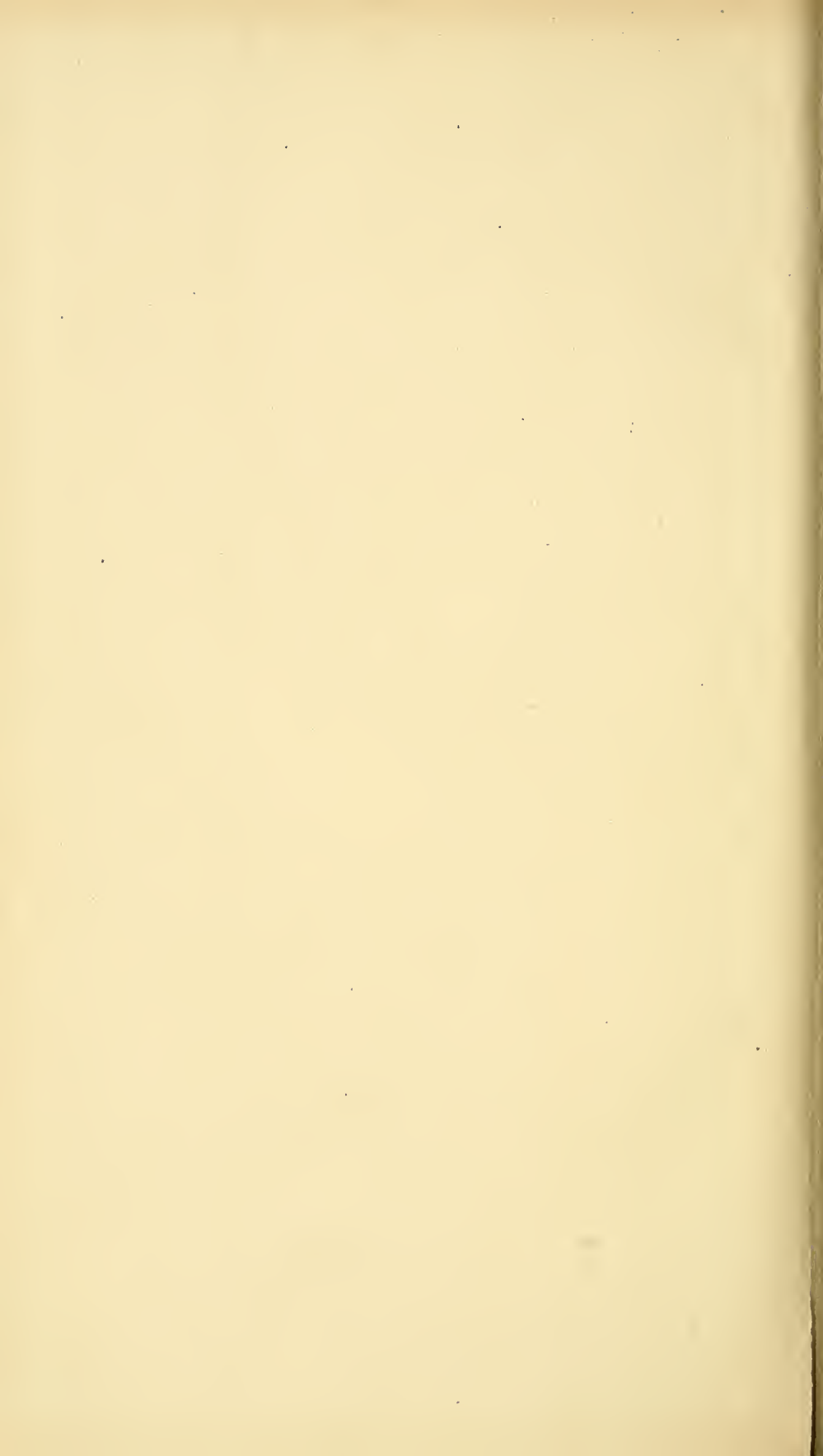
INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON MARCH 31, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Building and Stone Working.	264	24,274	2,150	8.86
<i>Building Trades.</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>18,819</i>	<i>1,762</i>	<i>9.36</i>
Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers, ...	33	3,180	628	19.75
Carpenters, ...	93	9,857	636	6.45
Electrical workers, ...	14	1,001	59	5.89
Engineers (hoisting and portable), ...	5	141	7	4.96
Lathers (wood, wire, and metal), ...	8	419	122	29.12
Painters, decorators, and paperhangers, ...	40	2,388	118	4.94
Plumbers, steamfitters, and gasfitters, ...	21	1,226	130	10.60
Roofers, ...	3	58	9	15.52
Sheet metal workers, ...	5	141	4	2.84
Others, ...	3	408	49	12.01

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, March 31, 1910:
By Industries and Occupations — Continued.*

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON MARCH 31, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
<i>Building and Street Labor.</i>	15	3,277	209	6.38
Hod carriers and building laborers, ...	11	2,438	112	4.59
Pavers, ...	4	839	97	11.56
<i>Stone Working Trades.</i>	24	2,178	179	8.22
Granite cutters, ...	11	1,431	62	4.33
Paving cutters, ...	5	228	13	5.70
Quarry workers, ...	6	417	78	18.71
Others, ...	2	102	26	25.49
Clothing.	93	29,664	2,268	7.65
<i>Boots and Shoes.</i>	75	27,122	2,007	7.40
Boot and shoe workers (mixed), ...	21	6,816	661	9.70
Cutters, ...	12	5,040	763	15.14
Edgemakers, ...	5	1,520	36	2.37
Lasters, ...	10	2,829	109	3.85
Stitchers, ...	10	4,868	274	5.63
Treers, dressers, and packers, ...	5	1,962	29	1.48
Others, ...	12	4,087	135	3.30
<i>Garments.</i>	16	2,455	258	10.51
Garment workers, ...	10	2,156	250	11.60
Tailors and dressmakers, ...	6	299	8	2.68
<i>Laundry.</i>	2	87	3	3.45
Laundry workers and laundry wagon drivers, ...	2	87	3	3.45
Food, Liquors, and Tobacco.	37	4,356	418	9.60
<i>Food Products.</i>	10	755	49	6.49
Bakers and confectioners, ...	9	694	46	6.63
Others, ...	1	61	3	4.92
<i>Liquors.</i>	11	2,152	292	13.57
Brewery workers, ...	7	1,240	117	9.44
Bottlers and drivers, ...	4	912	175	19.19
<i>Tobacco.</i>	16	1,449	77	5.31
Cigarmakers, ...	14	874	77	8.81
Others, ...	2	575	—	—
Leather and Rubber Goods.	5	848	111	13.09
Leather workers, ...	3	767	108	14.08
Rubber workers, ...	2	81	3	3.70
Metals, Machinery, and Shipbuilding.	79	6,082	243	4.00
<i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>	63	4,975	210	4.22
Blacksmiths and horseshoers, ...	12	379	1	0.26
Boilermakers and helpers, ...	8	542	65	11.99
Iron and brass molders, ...	17	1,958	84	4.29
Machinists, ...	19	1,809	53	2.93
Others, ...	7	287	7	2.44
<i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>	14	977	23	2.35
Metal polishers, buffers, and platers, ...	10	481	14	2.91
Others, ...	4	496	9	1.81
<i>Shipbuilding.</i>	2	130	10	7.69
Employees, ...	2	130	10	7.69
Printing and Allied Trades.	30	3,736	135	3.61
<i>Printing and Publishing.</i>	18	2,803	110	3.92
Compositors, ...	10	1,929	81	4.20
Printing pressmen, ...	8	874	29	3.32
<i>Bookbinding and blankbook making.</i>	3	233	12	5.15
Bookbinders, ...	3	233	12	5.15
<i>Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Photo-engraving, etc.</i>	9	700	13	1.86
Stereotypers, ...	4	364	2	0.55
Photo-engravers, ...	3	237	10	4.22
Others, ...	2	99	1	1.01
Public Employment.	23	4,039	538	13.32
Municipal employees, ...	21	3,136	238	7.59
Others, ...	2	903	300	33.22

TABLE VI. — *Number of Members and Number and Percentage Idle, March 31, 1910:*
By Industries and Occupations — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.	NUMBER REPORTING		IDLE ON MARCH 31, 1910	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages
Restaurants and Retail Trade.	34	3,117	166	5.33
<i>Hotels and Restaurants.</i>	19	1,980	128	6.46
Bartenders, ...	14	1,124	79	7.03
Cooks and waiters, ...	5	856	49	5.72
<i>Retail Trade.</i>	15	1,137	38	3.34
Retail clerks, ...	15	1,137	38	3.34
Textiles.	34	10,105	883	8.74
<i>Cotton Goods.</i>	18	7,540	656	8.04
Loomfixers, ...	6	1,427	56	3.92
Mule spinners, ...	3	2,514	420	16.71
Weavers, ...	4	2,057	20	0.97
Others, ...	5	1,542	110	7.13
<i>Woolen Goods.</i>	14	2,376	273	11.49
Employees, ...	14	2,376	273	11.49
<i>Other Textiles.</i>	2	189	4	2.12
Employees, ...	2	189	4	2.12
Transportation.	125	19,714	1,029	5.22
<i>Railroads.</i>	91	13,111	269	2.05
Building mechanics, railroad, ...	3	264	6	2.27
Car workers, ...	7	466	10	2.15
Clerks, railway, ...	11	564	7	1.24
Conductors, ...	6	914	21	2.30
Locomotive engineers, ...	6	1,321	40	3.03
Locomotive firemen and enginemn, ...	7	990	6	0.61
Maintenance of way employees, ...	5	655	3	0.46
Station agents and employees, ...	4	556	6	1.08
Street and electric railway employees, ...	16	2,980	75	2.52
Trainmen, railroad, ...	17	3,245	78	2.40
Others, ...	9	1,156	17	1.47
<i>Teaming.</i>	19	2,936	623	21.22
Teamsters, ...	18	2,926	623	21.29
Others, ...	1	10	—	—
<i>Navigation.</i>	1	450	40	8.89
Employees, ...	1	450	40	8.89
<i>Freight Handling.</i>	9	2,344	81	3.46
Freight handlers and clerks, ...	8	2,307	81	3.51
Others, ...	1	37	—	—
<i>Telegraphs and Telephones.</i>	5	873	16	1.83
Telegraphers, railroad, ...	5	873	16	1.83
Woodworking and Furniture.	21	2,319	54	2.33
<i>Cooperage.</i>	4	290	10	3.45
Coopers, ...	4	290	10	3.45
<i>Woodworking, Carving, and Furniture.</i>	17	2,029	44	2.17
Pattern makers, wooden, ...	8	447	6	1.34
Piano and organ workers, ...	2	519	2	0.39
Others, ...	7	1,063	36	3.39
Miscellaneous.	92	8,828	267	3.02
<i>Barbering.</i>	25	1,943	32	1.65
Barbers, ...	25	1,943	32	1.65
<i>Glass and Glassware.</i>	2	111	2	1.80
Employees, ...	2	111	2	1.80
<i>Paper and Paper Goods.</i>	4	211	3	1.42
Employees, ...	4	211	3	1.42
<i>Stationary Enginemn.</i>	41	3,399	110	3.24
Stationary engineers, ...	30	1,703	62	3.64
Stationary firemen, ...	11	1,696	48	2.83
<i>Theatres and Music.</i>	19	3,027	120	3.96
Musicians, ...	8	2,222	57	2.57
Theatrical stage employees, ...	8	591	26	4.40
Others, ...	3	214	37	17.29
<i>Others.</i>	1	137	—	—
Totals,	837	117,082	8,262	7.06





B. P. L. Bindery.
SEP 28 1911

